

dispatched north from the March 15. The morning of March 15 the Japanese made their principal attack on the Russian left and in the evening attacked the right wing.

It is reported that several columns of Japanese infantry, with cavalry, are moving north in considerable numbers, cutting the railway with the intention of cutting the Russians from their base. It seems evident that the advance movement of the Japanese has continued for a long time and perhaps uninterrupted. The Russians though fatigued with three weeks of constant fighting in their trench and stubborn resistance in their withdrawal, though not attempting to hold a position which is naturally open to a turning movement.

The Russian train are gradually being brought into order, but many cars are missing, including those carrying private supplies of food.

The distributing depot, which has done much good work at Khatyn, will leave to-day for the North.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 17.—Negotiations are now under way in Berlin looking to the placing of a Japanese government loan by German bankers. A Japanese loan of this kind, which has been understood, have been under way for some days and it is expected shortly.

If satisfactory terms are agreed upon, New York bankers will participate with German financiers in arranging the proposed Japanese loan.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—5:30 P. M.—An internal credit loan of \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent, is now being negotiated by the Russian government. The loan will be floated probably in a short time. The price of issuance has not been determined upon, but probably will be 95 to 100. The Associated Press was informed at the ministry that the issuance of this loan is entirely independent of the Russian government, which have not yet been concluded.

HULL STIRS UP HORNET'S NEST

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

such a reply was the very kind that could be expected from the Japanese minister under the circumstances.

Senator Spooner discussed briefly the relations between the Philippines and this government, and said that he believed the time would come when the islands would have their own government.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

TAKAHIRA DENIES.

Japanese Minister Scouts Hull Prediction of Trouble.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, replying to a published statement asserting that the Japanese are planning to insist on a possession of the Philippines as soon as convenient after the conclusion of the war with Russia, declares in an interview that such was not the case.

He added: "The possession of the islands by the United States is beneficial to Japan and its people. The United States has given an object lesson to the Orient of a more efficient civilization."

"We are trying to do our best to teach the Koreans, as well as the Chinese, and we are aided by what Japan has done by the United States in proving the benefits of the principle of progress."

"It is true that the advent of the United States as the controlling power in the rich possessions of the Philippines is a matter of close interest to Japan, but since the year 1898 there was little intercourse and trade between the two groups of islands, but since the American occupation it is a notable fact that both have increased considerably."

"My opinion regarding the relations which Japan should maintain with the Philippines is very simple—that they should be good neighbors, whose commerce will steadily develop and whose social and political conditions will be progressive and peaceful."

"Japan has never had any intention of taking advantage of her neighbors or to seek for territorial aggrandizement; but the sincere desire of her government is to have all neighboring countries realize that mutual interests can be promoted by the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of the tie of interdependence."

"I do not mean by this that a race coalition should be formed, such as has been typified in the expression 'yellow peril.'"

"Japan wishes other nations to be peaceful and prosperous so that she may be also."

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY OF MRS. CHADWICK SOLD

(By Associated Press.)

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 17.—The household property of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was sold at auction to-day by A. D. Nelson, of New York, for \$25,000. Samuel L. Winteritz, of Chicago, was the second highest bidder with a bid of \$25,000. There were twenty bidders. The value of the property was \$40,000 and \$5,000, which Mrs. Chadwick had to be exempt from the claims of her creditors under the bankruptcy laws, was not offered for sale to-day.

The West End Mission.

The revival meetings at the West End Mission have been going on all the week with great attendance and interest. To-morrow at 11 A. M. subject, "Holiness into the Heart," will be the subject of the mission. At 2:30 will be devoted to praise and testimony, as it will be the anniversary meeting of the mission.

The mission has been in operation a little more than a year. There have been more than 20 conversions.

Sent Over the Hill.

Five prisoners were sent from the city jail to the penitentiary yesterday to serve various terms. They were Alexander Coleman, for two years; Journey Brown, five years; P. Cole, James Reed and Frank Clarke, five years each.

The Reception Committee.

The following ladies have been invited to act on the Reception Committee at the Deep Run Hunt Club this afternoon: Mrs. R. H. Lundy, Mrs. J. W. Harrison, Mrs. T. Lancaster Williams, Mrs. John Franklin Wilkins, Miss Lullie Whitlock, Miss Frankie Tompkins, Miss Jessie Watkins, Miss Hickok, the Misses Harris.

March April May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably. Accept no substitute.

"Berry's for Clothes."



FOR SCARFS—the full-end imperial—in Armures, Surahs, granadines and swiveled crepes.

FOR SHIRTS—The finest quality this Spring will be in white, blue, or tan. Bosoms in wide plaits. The more showy patterns at lower prices.

We're showing now the advanced patterns—just a taste—to find the public taste.

HATS.

If you want the best it's here—Dunlap's. If you want a hat at \$2.00 it's here—best \$2.00 hat we know of.

And the assortment and skillful attention enables you to get the most becoming hat here.

O. N. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

KUROPATKIN'S PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILLMENT

On March 12, 1904, KUROPATKIN SAID

to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris:

"In order to teach the Japanese a lesson, we will walk through their islands after crushing them in Manchuria and Korea. If I have a voice in the matter the treaty of peace will be signed in Tokio and not elsewhere."

On March 12, 1905, KUROPATKIN SAID

In dispatches to Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg:

"Last night the retreat of all our armies. * * * Our retreat is being conducted with the enemy harassing both our flanks. * * * How many are surrounded is unknown."

STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH M'KINLEY ORDER

Despite Opposition of European Interests Squiers Gets Favorable Decision.

(By Associated Press.)

HAVANA, March 17.—After long negotiations and much opposition on the part of the British and European interests, Minister Squiers has obtained an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, General Rivera, overruling the order of the Assistant Secretary admitting two place English cottons under the same preferential rates as given to whole width cottons made on American looms. Secretary Rivera's order requires strict compliance with the order of President McKinley during the American intervention granting preferential rates to cottons of certain widths. The latter are those made on American looms. Secretary Rivera's order, however, permits the entrance of two place joined goods to continue under the preferential rates for the next three months.

The first ruling on this question by the chief of the customs service was on technical grounds and wholly in favor of the United States' contention. This was reversed and the reversal is now overruled.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION IN GREENE-GAYNOR CASE

(By Associated Press.)

MONTREAL, March 17.—Notice has been served upon Judge Lafontaine, the extradition commissioner, that a writ of prohibition in the Greene-Gaynor case.

The writ of prohibition is not qualified by his appointment to hear the case.

BUCHANAN IS BAILED.

Louisa Man Charged With Misuse of Mails Out on Bond.

W. S. Buchanan, of Louisa county, arrested recently and held for the Federal Court grand jury at the April term on a charge of using the mails to defraud, but who was committed to Henry jail until he could give the bail bond required, has been released on bail. The wife, however, has been held in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the April term. Commissioner Brady, originally fixed the bail at \$2,500, but subsequently reduced it to \$1,000, which was given.

JEFFERSON LEVY BUYS FARM OF PRES. MONROE

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art sold 1,500 acres of the Ashland farm of President James Monroe, in Allegheny county, Va., to-day to ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. The property came to the Museum as a gift from the late James S. Rogers.

The Monroe farm was sold by President Monroe on November 22, 1827, to Urian N. Levy, U. S. N., afterward Commodore. He was ex-Congressman Levy's uncle. Commodore Levy left it to Lawyer A. S. Levy, of this city, who sold it to Mr. Rogers for \$90,000 in 1890.

Congressman Southall Here.

Congressman Robert A. Southall, of the Fourth District, was in the city yesterday checking bills with old friends. He is widely known in this city through his long service to the General Assembly, and frequent visits since his election to Congress.

FROM the dollar- and-cent side of it, it takes less Armour's Beef Extract to do more

Requires only one-quarter teaspoonful to a cup of beef tea, while some require a full one

Our cook book "Culinary Wrinkles" mailed free

Armour & Company Chicago

SONS OF ERIN GREET "TEDDY"

(Continued from First Page.)

from the throng, which grew by thousands. A loud voice called for a speech from the President. He was seen to say something, but owing to the cheering of the crowd, what he said was lost to those in the street.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment again took up its line of march, and was reviewed by the President as it passed down Fifth Avenue, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" and "The White Cockade" in his honor.

As the President turned into the building he was again cheered, the favorite cry being "Three cheers for Teddy."

No Race Suicide Here.

The President arrived at 6:30 P. M. and for half an hour held a reception. Then, escorted by Judge Fitzgerald, the president of the society, President Roosevelt was conducted to the dining room, where he was given rousing cheers. The President was introduced by Governor Fitzgerald, and in response said:

"I have listened with the greatest pleasure to my good friend, Judge Fitzgerald, telling of my difficulty in coming here. The difficulty would be to keep me away. I wish to read a telegram received to-night. It is a son to one of my well known pupils. The recipient was a father to-night when he came to this banquet. Now he is a grandfather. Here is the telegram:

"Peter McDonnell, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Dinner—Patrick just arrived. After parade, sends his regards to President. He is the first on record since Teddy attended the Friendly Sons' dinner. He is a fine singer. No race suicide in this family. Weighs eight pounds, and looks like the whole family. All is well."

(Signed) "ROBERT McDONNELL."

President's Speech.

"And now, gentlemen," continued the President, "I want you to join me in drinking to the health of Peter McDonnell, and above all, to Mrs. McDonnell."

In his speech, which followed, the President said in part:

"Long before the outbreak of the Revolution there had begun on the soil of the colonies which afterwards became the United States that mixture of races which has been and still is one of the most important features in our history as a people. At the time early in the eighteenth century when the immigrants from Ireland first began to come in numbers to this country the race elements in our population were still imperfectly fused, and for some time the new Irish strain was clearly distinguishable from the others. There was a peculiar about these immigrants who came from Ireland to the colonies during the eighteenth century, which has never been paralleled in the case of any other immigrants whatsoever. In all other cases, since the very first settlements, the pushing westward of the frontiers has been due primarily to the men of native birth. But the immigrants from Ireland in the seventeenth century pushed bodily through the settled districts and planted themselves as the advance guard of the conquering civilization on the borders of the Indian-haunted wilderness. In Maine and Northern New Hampshire, in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, alike, this was true.

Irish Leaders.

By the time the Revolution broke out, Irish leaders had begun to mix with their fellows of other stocks, and they furnished their full share of leadership in the great struggle which made the nation. Among their number was Commodore John Barry, one of the three or four officers to whom the infant navy owed its growth. They furnished generals like Montgomery, who fell so gloriously at Quebec, and Sullivan, the conqueror of the hardest fighter among Washington's generals, Mad Anthony Wayne, were recruited so largely from this stock, that the number of the Irish in the army was as great as the number of the English. Nor must we forget that of this same stock came the chief American general of his time, and as President of the United States, the victor of New Orleans. The period of the Revolution, the period of the Civil War—the part played by the men of Irish birth or parentage was no less striking than in the case of the Revolution. 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